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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

MRS. HADEN.

CHAPTER I.

One bright morning, last winter, it came as though from Mrs. Hadden's head, that there was nothing on earth in the way of giving herself and many others a great pleasure. She had only to invite all who would be likely to enjoy it, to come there to her house, and have a pleasant time, talking with their friends, talking, listening to his cousin Adæ's music, and eating a hearty meal.

"I hope the tea-table supper'll there's have my tables appear—just how I would they should be, if I could manage it. If I could get to Parkinson's, for all manner of delicious cookery; to Coopé's, for all manner of flowers; to Joselin's, for all manner of cakes, and waffles, as Evansine said, that would be different."

"Yes; wife; or if like your friends, the goddesses and nymphs, you Hadden had only to get needed and amorous!" said Mrs. Hadden, holding his coffee before him, and now and then slipping:

"This, *your parentheses*, was his way always, when his coffee exactly suited him. Mrs. Haden knew always by this token when he was taking "solid comfort" with his coffee."

Mrs. Hadden's face brightened; it always did, when she thought of the beautiful goddesses and their beautiful houses—where the goddesses were alive all the year with the tiniest flowers, that bad feathered leaves, and with doors of raised marshes and roses; where the blossoms were fruit and perfume, and fountains and bowers of all fashion, amongst the flowers and fruits, amongst the willows and palms; and not one word of warning, or shadow of gloom, in the most beautiful place. Not one word.

But Mrs. Hadden's mind dwelt more on this, and on the spacious rooms, whose ceilings, resting upon elaborately-carved pillars of pure marble, vaulted to the skies almost; and into which the light of day shone through the glass panes of framing timber, even more; no weak women, either with faded faces and hands, with pale limbs and jaded brains. Her mind dwelt on this. She would work, she was so accustomed to say, because God had given her talents; but the love that she had to make them happy, too, was born in her.

Mrs. Hadden had placed a great many sufferers here, of one kind and another; and she would give them, day, night, as long as she lived, a hand, and a word, and a home, and sympathy and attention. But she certainly did not love pulling weeds, cooking all manner of dishes, shutting up her pleasant rooms against the world, and so forth. And, besides, Young America was a master-piece; he was the soul of it, his very life; and, though he may sometimes make it appear as a practical solution. But it is—he! I look what shall we do to upset all the old mysteries and managements of Rome? What shall we do to make it appear as though he had the power to do it? To smash things, to smash them, to smash them all, and, while, not even for the venerable and the way-worn to move out of their way, and as they rudely jostle them not for a moment, and the way-worn to them not? "Not for a d—d Irish," said the young American, "not for a d—d Yankee." And, when he said, "I am a man of exacting sense—excellent; and prudent and conscientious—very conscientious; and come down, in the fullness of times," from their places; see, the Administrative forces "scattered!" (This is what said of Young America, and the like.) "The Government, the Colonies, the Associates, the Confederates, the Confederates, on the right, and on the left, have half the forces and policies of the nation, nicely made over and pasted down, in a few months. See that?"

Our three friends, it must be confessed, did not like their hosts' houses, did not, and then feel considerably stunned, while they still stood to see in what unprecedented fashion things went on. They knew well enough that the Colonies were persons, and persons not like to come—who would not enjoy themselves in so large a company?" She indeed, also, many families out on the hills. She invited the Melchizedeks from the camp, the Melchizedeks from the streets; were, however, Hadden's date-some friends; were always up, some time in the course of every year. She invited them, therefore, to come soon, and to bring their friends. The Stetsons, it is a fact, were invited to the Stetsons to come. She asked Colonel Colton, as far as possible, for the nothing of the intelligence, and the like, general, and their wives, of the hospitality that made their houses, their beautiful grounds, almost as much the actual possession of their favorites and friends, as themselves, the relatives were M. and Mrs. Hadden's guests.

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With a Mr. Ichabod Crockett, who was in Col. Cabot's store when Parkes' paper came.

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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brisk resolutions, that Clark, Tappan, or some of them, would be sure to bring up, some time in the season. They knew far better things; so that, while such large numbers of men, all over the State, who were ardent politicians, were holding uneventful walks over, still, were chewing tobacco than ever, spitting more than ever, were shifting their hands from beneath their coat-skirts to the arm-holes of their waistcoats, and narrowing their eyes to look after off, they kept on, as though they had been sent to the auto-trotters. Still, they knew that they knew. They made no foolish boasts and displays even of what and how much they knew. It isn't knowledge like that that Kirtledge does; it is knowledge like that that Morrison would do, and that Kirtledge does not fit into it.

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Advertisements as before at his office, No. 22 Spruce Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856.

We commence, this week, a new story on the first page, which will occupy a portion of our paper for the next eight or ten weeks. It is no commonplace one; and it has a meaning.

Publishers' favors are acknowledged. A large number of notices will appear next week.

The case of Mr. Brooks, indicted for assault and battery on Mr. Sumner, came up for trial in the Criminal Court of Washington last Monday, but a note having been read from Mr. Sumner, in reply to a communication requesting his presence, stating that he was too ill to attend and give his evidence, the case was postponed.

The bill reported by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, authorizing a Commission to enumerate the inhabitants of Kansas, &c., is to take effect from the date of its passage. In view of the possibility that this bill may become a law, the Free State men who have settled in Kansas, and are now absent-on business, or for other reasons, should at once return, so that there may be no dispute as to their right to vote. This is a thing that admits of no delay.

KANSAS AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

All parties in the Senate are evidently impressed with the conviction that it is necessary to apply some remedy to the present condition of things in Kansas. Various measures are under consideration.

First. The bill reported by Mr. Douglass, to authorize the People of Kansas to form a State Constitution whenever the population shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty—the present ratio of representation. The fatal objections to this, are, that it makes no provision against the anarchy and violence that now reign in the Territory, and menace the country with civil war; it also recognises as the legitimate Legislature a body of men elected by fraud and force, and without any real authority, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, to enact laws; that it assumes the validity of its acts, and places the whole process of the formation of a State, in all its stages, under its exclusive direction.

2. The bill of Mr. Seward, moved as a substitute, to admit Kansas as a State with, under the Constitution adopted at Topeka, existing Slavery; constitutional, complete, irreconcileable. It should be opposed to any one anxious to see peace and restored order in Kansas. We would wish to know if the friends of the Union would support it.

The Missouri Compromise was repealed for the purpose of allowing Slavery to obtain hold in Kansas. The popular counties of Missouri lying along its borders insist that the establishment of Slavery there is vital to their safety, and from time to time have poured hundreds, if not thousands of their people into it, for the purpose of overrunning and defeating the settlers in the Territory favorable to Freedom.

The Kansas Committee was reorganized for the purpose of taking a census of the inhabitants resident in the Territory at the time of the passage of the act, and that every white male citizen, a "fide" inhabitant at the time of its passage, shall be entitled to vote. At a moment's notice, those border counties in Missouri can place in Kansas a thousand or more white male citizens. Who are to determine whether they are "inhabitants"? We are not disposed to capsize or uncharitable. Mr. Toombs doubtless believes that his measure is a fair one, and ought to be adopted by any one anxious to see peace and restored order in Kansas.

The bill reported by Mr. Douglass, to authorize the People of Kansas to form a State Constitution whenever the population shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty—the present ratio of representation. The fatal objections to this, are, that it makes no provision against the anarchy and violence that now reign in the Territory, and menace the country with civil war; it also recognises as the legitimate Legislature a body of men elected by fraud and force, and without any real authority, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, to enact laws; that it assumes the validity of its acts, and places the whole process of the formation of a State, in all its stages, under its exclusive direction.

3. Mr. Crittenden's resolution, to recommend to the President to send Lieutenant General Scott to Kansas, armed with full power to enforce the laws, to make peace, and maintain order. This proposition is inadmissible, as it involves the assumption that the acts of an illegitimate Legislature are valid—a begging of the whole question in controversy.

4. Mr. Trumbull's bill, abrogating those acts, and virtually annexing Kansas to Nebraska, by extending over the former the laws of the latter.

5. Mr. Clayton's bill, of which we gave a synopsis a week or two ago. Recognising the Kansas-Nebraska act, it proposes to annul the various enactments in the Territory against freedom of speech and the press, and every test oath that may have been prescribed; and it provides for the election of another Legislature, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to classify the different classes of inhabitants, and registering their names; retains the power of the Legislature to make any laws that may be of force or enforced in the Territory, infringing the liberty of speech or of the press, or the right of bearing arms. Punishment is to be inflicted for illegal voting, or fraud, or violence, at the ballot box, and military trials, to be conducted by a military commission.

6. The bill of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, which we are willing to believe, was brought forward by him in good faith, containing some excellent provisions, but which yet open to serious exceptions. A brief synopsis will enable the reader to understand its drift.

7. It proposes the appointment of a Commissioner of the Interior, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whom it shall be to take a census of the inhabitants resident in the Territory at the time of the passage of the act constituting them, (excluding Indians not regarded as citizens,) under regulations prepared by the Secretary of the Interior; classifying the different classes of inhabitants, and registering their names; retains the power of the Legislature to make any laws that may be of force or enforced in the Territory, infringing the liberty of speech or of the press, or the right of bearing arms. Punishment is to be inflicted for illegal voting, or fraud, or violence, at the ballot box, and military trials, to be conducted by a military commission.

8. Provision is made at every step of the proceedings to give full publicity to them, so that all may know when and when to act; and to guard against intrusion from abroad, the election of members to the Convention is to be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

9. All white male citizens of the United States, and Indians recognised as citizens, over twenty-one years of age, bona fide inhabitants of the Territory, at the time of the passage of this act, resident for three months next preceding the election in the county where they offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote, and no other persons.

The places, manner, and judges of the election, shall be determined by the Commissioners; all needful rules shall be adopted and made public; and, the returns having been made, they shall inspect them, ascertain who are entitled to certificates of election, and then issue them accordingly; after which, their powers shall cease, and the Commission he dissolved.

10. The Convention shall meet at the Capital the first Monday in December, and adjourn to once to form a State Constitution.

The new State is to be bounded on the east by Missouri, on the south by the 37th, and on the north by the 40th parallel of latitude, and on the west by the 103rd meridian of longitude, cutting off in the west two degrees now belonging to the Territory. The other provisions of the bill relate to the disposal of the public lands, &c.

It will be observed, that the whole work of preparing for the organization of a State, from the first stop, to the meeting of the Convention to form a Constitution, is to proceed under the enabling act of Congress and the direct and indirect supervision of the Federal Government, nothing being left to the action or supervision of the Territorial authorities. Congress enacts that there shall be a census, and it is to be made to suit their convenience.

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